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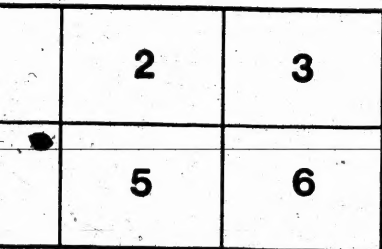
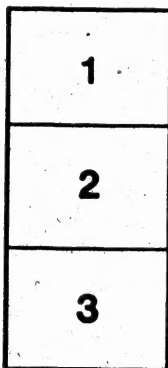
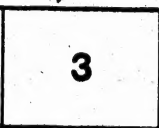
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To His Excellency

Sir John Harvey K.C.

Lieut. Governor of

Nova Scotia

respectfully presents

by the Author.

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PRIZE ESSAY
ON THE
HISTORY
OF THE
SETTLEMENT OF HALIFAX,
AT THE
Mechanics' Institute, on 18th April, 1839.

By THOMAS BEAMISH AKINS, Esq.,

Published by permission of the Mechanics' Institute.

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CHAPTER I.

HALIFAX, the Metropolis of Nova Scotia, and chief City of the Acadian or Lower Provinces, was founded in the year 1749, at the expense of Government, under the directions of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax. then at the head of the Board, under whose immediate auspices the settlement was undertaken.

From the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when Acadia was ceded to the crown of Great Britain, to the year 1749, no progress had been made by the British in Colonizing the country. The Governor resided at Annapolis Royal, a small settlement chiefly composed of neutral French, the facility of communication with New England enabling him to maintain his position with a few Companies of Provincial Troops, usually supplied by the Old Colonies.

The necessity of a British station and Military post on the Atlantic coast of the Peninsula, had long been felt ; but latterly the continued breaches

of neutrality on the part of the French population, together with the loss of Louisburg, under the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in October, 1748, rendered such an establishment indispensably necessary to support the dominion of the British Crown in the Province.

The scheme for a settlement at Chebucto is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who in calling the attention of Government to the claims and encroachments of the French on the Territory of Acadia, suggested the necessity as well as the great commercial advantages to be derived from such an undertaking. A plan was accordingly submitted to Government in the autumn of 1748, and being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, advertisements* soon appeared under the sanction of His Majesty's authority, "holding out proper encouragement to officers and private men lately discharged from the Army and Navy, to settle in Nova Scotia;" among other inducements was the offer to convey the settlers to their destination, maintain them for 12 months at the public expense, and to supply them with arms and ammunition for defence, and with materials and articles proper for clearing the land, erecting dwellings and prosecuting the fishery. The encouragements appeared so inviting, that in a short time 1176 settlers, with their families, were found to volunteer, and the sum of £40,000 being appropriated by Parliament for the service, the expedition was placed

*A copy of the advertisement will be found in the appendix to this paper, marked A.

under the command of Col. the Honble. Edward Cornwallis, M. P., as Captain General and Governor of Nova Scotia, and set sail for Chebucto Bay, the place of destination, early in May, 1749.*

The fleet consisted of 13 Transports and a Sloop of War. The following is a list of the vessels, with the number of settlers.†

Sphinx Sloop of War	With Gov. Cornwallis and Suke	Tonnage	Number of passengers
Transports	Captains		
Charlton frigt.	Richard Ladd	395	213
Winchelsea	Thomas Cornish	559	303
Wilmington	Thomas Adams	631	340
Merry Jacks	Granger	378	230
Alexander	Samuel Harris	320	172
Beaufort	Elias Brennan	541	287
Rochampton	Samuel Williamson	232	77
Cannon frigate	Andrew Dewar	342	190
Everly	S. Dutchman	351	186
London	John Barker	550	315
Brotherhood			27
Baltimore	Edward Cook	411	226
Snow Fair Lady	Isaac Foster		10
			2376

*Cornwallis was gazetted 9th May, 1749.

†Smollet's History mentions 4000 settlers with their families: this probably was intended to include the Germans and other settlers who arrived between 1749 and 1753.

The total number of males, exclusive of children, was 1545 ; of this number above 500 were men-of-war sailors.*

The names of the principal settlers, with the rank and calling as they appear in the register, are as follows :

Leonard Lockman and Ezekiel Gilman, Majors in the Army ; John Lemon, Foot Major and Commissary ; Otis Little, Edward Amherst, Thomas Lewis, Benjamin Ives, Frederick Albert Strasburger, and Francis Bartelo, Captains in the Army ; David Lewis, George Burners, George Colly, Richard Partridge, Thomas Newton, *John Collier, Robert Ewer, John Creighton, Thomas Vaughan, John Galland, Richard Reves, William Joice, Joseph Wakefield, Augustus Graham, Alexander Callendar, David Haldame, Robert Campbell, William Bryan, and T. Vaughan,* Lieutenants in the Army ; James Warren, Thos. Reynolds, and Henry Wendell, Ensigns ; John Hamilton, Adam Cockburn, and Wm. Williams, Lieutenants in the Navy ; John Steinfort, Dennis Clarke, William Neil, Gustavus Mugden, and John Twinehoe, Lieutenants of Privateers ; Chas. Mason, Robert Beatie, Charles Cory, Samuel Budd, John Ferguson, Nicholas Puxley, William Watson, Joseph Thomwell, Henry Chambers, Nicholas Todd, Roger Lowden. Joseph Gunn, John Thompson, Robert Young, Thomas Burn-

*But one death, a child, occurred during the voyage. This was attributed to the care of the Board of Trade and Plantations in providing ventilators and air pipes for the Transports, a new invention then lately introduced.

side, Timothy Pearce, Richard Drake, Newbegin Harris, William Vickers, Richard Cooper, Richd. Mannering, Thomas Dumster, and Robert Cockburn, Midshipmen in the Royal Navy; John Jenkins, Cadet; René Gillet, Artificer; John Grant, John Henderson, Edward Gibson, William Hamilton, and William Smith, Volunteers; Lewis Hayes, Purser; John Bruce, Engineer; William Grant, Robert White, Patrick Hay, Mathew Jones, Thomas Wilson, M. Rush, James Handeside, H. Pitt, George Philip Bruscowitz, Cochran Dickson, Joshua Sacheveral, Thomas Inman, John Wildman, David Carnegie, and John Willis, Surgeons; John Steele, Lieutenant and Surgeon; William Lascelle, Augustus Carsar Harbin, Archibald Campbell, John Wallis, John Grant, Daniel Brown, Timothy Griffith, Henry Martin, Robert Grant, and Alexander Hay, Surgeon's Mates and Assistants; Robert Throckmorton, Surgeon's Pupil; Mr. Anwell, Clergyman, *John Baptiste Moreau, Gentleman and Schoolmaster*; William Jeffery, Commissary; William Steele, Brewer and Merchant; Daniel Wood, Attorney; Thomas Cannon, Esquire; John Duport, and Lewis Piers, Gentlemen; Archibald Hinshelwood, John Kerr, *William Nisbett*, and Thomas Gray, Governor's Clerks, David Floyd, Clerk of the Stores.

During the Summer a number of settlers arrived in the Union Snow and the Sarah Transport, from Liverpool, with the Hospital Stores, but no record of the number or date of arrival appears.

On the 8th day of June*, the Sloop-of-War

*This appears by a memorandum on the first page of the

Sphinx arrived in the harbor of Chebucto, "having on board Governor Cornwallis and suite, who soon after landed on George's Island." From the short passage of the Sphinx, it is probable she arrived some time before the fleet. No proceeding appears on record until the 22nd, when his Excellency despatched the Snow Fair Lady, Capt. Foster, to Annapolis, to acquaint Governor Mascariné of his arrival, and with instructions for him to proceed immediately to Chebucto. This despatch was received at Annapolis on the 26th, and the following day Capt. Davis was ordered to get ready his Galley and go round to Chebucto with fresh provisions. Mascariné was in expectation of the new Governor's arrival at Annapolis, as appears by his letters to Governor Hopson, of Louisburg, dated 14th and 26th June, in which he says, "get ready supplies for the new Captain General, who will be here, but the fleet will be at Chebucto."

On the 12th July, Louisburgh was evacuated by the British according to the terms of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, and Col. Hopson, with the Garrison, consisting of two regiments, soon after proceeded to Chebucto, to place himself under the command of Governor Cornwallis, who had been previously joined by Col. Mascariné with two Companies of Rangers from Annapolis.

register of settlers, discovered by a committee of the Nova Scotia Society, consisting of Mr Scott Tremain, Mr. Atkins, and others, who were appointed, in 1837, to examine the records, and select a suitable day for the celebration of the annual festival of the society.

On the 14th, the Civil Government was organized, and Col. Paul Mascarine, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Goreham, Benjamin Green, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson, were sworn in Councillors* on board the Beaufort Transport, "the formation of the Board was announced to the people by a general salute from the ships in the harbor, and the day was devoted to festivity and amusement." The four first gentlemen named in this Council were Provincial Officers from Annapolis—the names of the two latter, Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Secretary Davidson, do not appear elsewhere, and were probably members of his Excellency's suite.

Early in the month of July, a spot for the settlement was pitched upon near Point Pleasant, and the people were employed in cutting down the trees; but the want of sufficient depth of water in front, and other inconveniences being discovered, it was abandoned for a more eligible situation to the Northward, commanding a prospect of the whole harbour, and on an easy ascent with a plentiful supply of fresh water: here Mr. Bruce, the engineer, and Mr. Morris, the surveyor, were ordered to lay out the town, which was surveyed and the plan completed by 14th Sept. The town was laid out in squares or blocks of 320 by 120 feet, the streets being 60 feet wide, each block contained 16 town lots, forty feet front and 60 feet deep, the whole divided into 5 divisions or wards, Callender's, Galland's, Ewer's, Collier's, and Forman's divisions.

*The table around which this Council assembled, is now in the small Council Chamber in the Province Building.

Buckingham street was the North and Salter street the South limit, and the whole was surrounded by a strong palisade of pickets with block houses or log forts at convenient distances. Foreman's new division was afterwards added as far as the present Jacob street. The settlers drew for their lots, and the names and number were entered on a register kept for that purpose. The North and South suburbs were surveyed about the same time, but the German lots in the North were not laid off till the year following.

Great difficulty was at first experienced in the erection of dwellings, the European settlers being totally unacquainted with the method of constructing wooden buildings. Frames and other materials for building were, however, soon brought from Massachusetts, and before the cold weather set in a number of comfortable dwellings were erected. Provisions and other necessary supplies were regularly served out in the camp, and every exertion on the part of the Governor made to render the settlers comfortable before the approach of winter. Several transports were detained and housed over to accommodate those settlers whose houses were not complete, and the canvass tent and log hut were soon abandoned for more convenient and comfortable accommodations.

On clearing the ground for settlement a number of dead bodies were discovered among the trees, partly covered by the underwood, supposed to have been soldiers of the Duke D'Anville's expeditions, which wintered at Chebucto in

1746.* During the winter months the people were kept actively employed in cutting pickets for fences and wood for fuel, and for erecting new buildings. Mechanics' were placed at the head of working parties to direct their labours, and by a judicious division of the people into small parties the more laborious portion of the work was executed with uncommon despatch; mills were also erected at the expense of Government for sawing lumber, and a mill master appointed with a salary, and every facility held out to enable those settlers, who had not yet been accommodated, to complete their dwellings on the approach of spring. The following extracts of a letter, dated 25th July, 1749, written by a settler,† affords several interesting facts relative to the state of the settlement at this time:—"On our arrival we found the Sphinx, of 20 guns, which had come into harbor a few days before us; as I write the Transports are entering the

*The remnant of this formidable fleet put into Chabote Harbor in distress in 1746; the troops were encamped on the western side of the Basin, near the small Cove about 4 miles from town, which still bears the name of the French Landing. The Duke himself died of grief, at the failure of the expedition, and the Vice Admiral Destourville, ran himself through the body, and was buried on George's Island; his remains, or what was supposed to have been, were afterwards removed to France by his family. Several of the ships of war were sunk on the eastern side of the Basin. The hulls of these vessels were visible in calm weather about 40 years ago, but they have long since disappeared.

†This letter appeared in one of the British Periodicals for October, 1749.

harbor with the two regiments of Hopson and Warberton on board, from Louisburg. The assistance, as well as the security we shall receive from them, will greatly forward our settlement, the officers having brought all their furniture, a great number of milch cows, and other stock, besides military stores. We have already cleared about 20 acres, and every one has a hut by his tent. Our work goes on briskly, and the method of employing the people in ships' companies has a good effect, and as the Governor is preparing to lay out the lots of land, we shall soon have a very convenient and pleasant town built, which is to be called Halifax. There are already several wharves built, and one gentleman is erecting a saw mill; public store houses are also building, and grains of various sorts have been sown. We have received constant supplies of plank and timber for building, and fresh stock and rum in great quantities, 20 schooners frequently coming in on one day. We have also a hundred cows and some sheep brought down to us by land by the French at Minas, which is about 30 miles distant from the bottom of the bay, and to which we purpose to cut a road, the French Deputies who came to make their submission having promised to send us 50 men for the purpose, and to assist us as far as they are able; we have received the like promise and friendship and assistance from the Indians, the chief having been with the Governor for that purpose. In short every thing is in a very prosperous way. But I should be equally unjust and ungrateful were I to conclude without paying the

tribute which is due to our Governor, he seems to have nothing in view but the interest and happiness of all, his zeal and prudent conduct in the difficult task assigned him, cannot be too much admired."

On the 17th day of July, the second meeting of the Council took place, and on the following day the Governor's proclamation was read in the camp, prohibiting all persons from leaving the Province without permission. On the same day the French Deputies had an audience on board the Beaufort Transport; they were Jean Milano, of Canar River, Claude LeBlanc, of Grand Pre, (Horton), and Philip Milaueou, of Pisquid. On the 18th, the Governor appointed Mr. Bruce, the engineer, Lieutenant Ewer and Collier; and Mr. John Duport, Justice of the Peace; and all the settlers having assembled in separate Companies, with their respective overseers, each Company chose its constables. On the arrival of the troops from Louisburg, His Excellency called to the Council Colonel Hopson,* the Commander of that Garrison, and Lieutenant Colonels Robert Ellison and Robert Merser; also Colonel Horneman and Major Lawrence, of Warborton's Regiment. On the 29th, the Council were assembled to receive the Acadian Deputies; besides those already named, there were Alexander Herbert and Joseph Dugard, from Annapolis; Baptin Gillard and Pierre Landry, from Pisquid; (Whidson;) Pierre Gotrau, of Cobequid; (Drew;) Pierre Dusot and Franc Bonig, of Chignecto, and Alex-

*Sworn in on the 27th.

ander Brossart, of Chippodi. They professed to have more positive instructions than the last deputation, and full power to treat. They urged a continuation of the old terms of neutrality, to hold their lands on taking the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, without being compelled to take up arms. This was refused them; but all their other demands appear to have been readily conceded by the Government. Captain Howe having returned from Annapolis on the 14th August, the Indian Deputies received an audience; they consisted of Francis de Salle, Chief from Octusragli; the Chief Noellobig, from Medochig; the Chief Neptune Albodonallilla from the Chignecto Tribe, for himself and tribe. The negotiation was carried on through Martin, the Indian, and André, the interpreter from Minna. They stated to the Council that they had come to confirm the treaty of 1726, and that several of them had been present at that treaty. Terms were drawn up by Mr. Secretary Davidson, and signed by the Chiefs on the 15th August, 1749. This document is still in existence; also a copy of that of 1726, sent to Governor Cornwallis by the Governor of Massachusetts Bay. This treaty appears to have been little regarded, for in the beginning of October following, news arrived from Annapolis and Canso of further incursions on the part of the Indians, and Government was compelled to raise two new independent companies of Volunteers for that service, which were placed under the command of Major Gilman and Captain Clapham on the same footing with the Rangers under Gorham.

About this time a fearful epidemic made its appearance in the settlement, and it is said nearly one thousand persons fell victims during the autumn, and the following winter. On the fourteenth day of October, Government found it necessary to publish an Ordinance commanding all Justices of the Peace, upon the death of any of the settlers, to name so many of the neighborhood or quarter (not exceeding 12) to which the deceased belonged, to attend at the burial and carry the corpse to the ground, and whoever refused to attend without sufficient reason, should have his name struck off the Mess book and Register of settlers, as unworthy of his Majesty's country. And again, in December, another order commanding all householders to report their dead to a clergyman within twenty-four hours.

The Governor deeming it expedient that some permanent system of law to answer the immediate exigencies of the Colony should be established, a committee of Council was appointed to examine the various systems in force in the old colonies. On the 17th December, Mr. Green reported that after a careful investigation, the laws of Virginia were found to be the most applicable to the present situation of the settlement, and most in accordance with the system already in operation.

On the 2d February, 1750, a law was made, prohibiting the recovery of any debt contracted in England or elsewhere, prior to the establishment of the settlement or to the debtor's arrival in Halifax, in any Court of Law within the Province, except for goods imported into the Colo-

ny. There appears to have been some difference of opinion at the Board on this subject; the Council divided, and the ordinance was carried by a small majority. It was also proposed in Council about this time, to build a quay along the shore in front of the town, but several merchants—Mr. Saul, Mr. Joshua Mauger, and others, having applied for water lots, and liberty to build wharves on the beach, the subject was referred to Mr. Morris, the surveyor, and Mr. Bruce, the engineer. They thought the quay was a work of time, and required means from England. The Licences were, therefore, granted, with a reservation of the right of the Crown in case the quay should be resolved on. This scheme was afterwards abandoned by Government.

At this period the line of the shore was so irregular as in some places to afford only a footpath between the base line of the lots which now forms the upper side of Water Street and high water mark; at the Market, the tide flowed up nearly to where the Exchange Coffee House now stands, forming a cove, the mouth of a creek which came down north of Exchange Street; near the Ordnance Yard another cove made in, and the shore was low and swampy many years after the batteries were built.

According to the original plan of the Town published in 1740, a space appears to be reserved between the line of the fort and the shore, but no water street laid out—the upper side of the present Bedford Row being the western limit. There were five forts, having each four quadrangular blockhouses, with a barrack in the centre; these were connected by wooden palisades or pickets.

Early in the Spring of 1750, the Governor and Council assigned the spot on which the County Court House now stands, for a market place for black cattle, sheep, &c., and made market regulations.

Owing to the frequent alarms of invasion from the Indians and French stragglers during the winter, it was resolved in Council to organize a militia force, and on the Sunday following the 6th December, after Divine service, all the male settlers between the age of 16 and 60 were assembled on the parade, and drawn up in the following order, viz: "Those of Mr. Ewer and Mr. Collier's division to face the harbor—those of the quarters of Mr. Galland and Mr. Forman to face the Citadel, and those of Mr. Callender's division at one end of the parade." The proclamation bears date December 7th, 1749. On the 16th, information arrived that a French force had been despatched overland from Canada to attack Halifax, and that the Indians were to co-operate with them. The people having been again assembled on the parade after Divine service, the Proclamation was read, and the settlers commanded to fell all the trees around the town without the forts and barricades.

CHAPTER II.

In the month of August, 1750, three hundred and fifty settlers arrived, in the ship *Alderney*; and in September following, three hundred German Protestants, from the Palatinate, in the ship *Ann*. The local authorities were embarrassed in providing for their support, and found it necessary to enter into pecuniary arrangements with the merchants of the town, who, at this early period, had formed themselves into an association for the benefit of trade. Those who came in the ship *Alderney* were sent to the opposite side of the harbour, and commenced the town of Dartmouth, which was laid out in the autumn of that year. In December following, the first ferry was established, and John Connor appointed ferryman by order in Council.

In the following year the Indians surprised the little village at night, scalped a number of settlers and carried off several prisoners. The inhabitants, fearing an attack, had cut down the spruce trees around their settlement, which, instead of a protection, as was intended, served as a cover for the enemy. Captain Clapham and his company

of Rangers were stationed on Blockhouse hill, and, it is said, remained within his block house firing from the loop-holes during the whole affair. The light of the torches and the discharge of musketry alarmed the inhabitants of Halifax, some of whom put off to their assistance, but did not arrive in any force till after the Indians had retired. The night was calm—and the cries of the settlers, and whoops of the Indian, were distinctly heard on the western side of the harbour. On the following morning, several bodies were brought over—the Indians having carried off the scalps. Mr. Pyke, father of the late John George Pyke, Esq., lost his life on this occasion. Those who fled to the woods were all taken prisoners but one.

There was a guard-house and small military post at Dartmouth from the first settlement, and a gun mounted on the point near the saw-mill, (in the cove), in 1750. The transports which had been housed over during winter for the accommodation of settlers, were anchored in the cove, under the cover of this gun, and the ice kept broke around them to prevent the approach of the Indians.

There is no record of any attack made by the Indians or French on the town of Halifax. Many stragglers were cut off during the first years of the settlement, particularly along the western side of the Basin, where the best firewood was to be obtained. It was at length found necessary to send out an armed body when fuel or lumber were required,—the enemy usually retired before a regular organized force. During the summer

of 1750, a great terror of Indian invasion appears to have prevailed, so much so as to have induced some of the principal inhabitants to petition the Governor and Council to establish Martial Law until the danger should be over. Their request was, however, refused by Governor Cornwallis.

In the Spring of 1752* Jean Baptiste Cope, Major, a Micmac Chief, came in with terms of peace, which were agreed to and engrossed on parchment, and bear date 15th September, in that year. In April following, two men, named John Connor and James Grace, arrived at Halifax in an Indian canoe, bringing with them six Indian scalps. They informed the Council that they, and two others, having put into a place between Torbay and Country Harbour, in a schooner, were captured by the Indians and carried ten miles into the country, where their two companions were murdered; that they had surprised the Indians at night—killed several, whose scalps they secured—and having escaped to the sea side, seized a canoe and made their way to Halifax. Along the coast both East and West from Halifax, Indian massacres had been frequent. Those persons engaged in the fishery, who were compelled to land for wood and water, were chiefly the sufferers.

Much had been said and written in Europe at the time relative to the aggressions of the French during the suspension of hostilities between the two nations. The Indians, from their

* On Sept. 29, 1752, the first five regulations were published at Halifax.

religion and trading intercourse more favourable to the French in Canada and Acadia, were made use of to harrass the British settlers, who (though the two nations were then at peace) were looked upon with a jealous eye by the resident French population. A French writer of some repute, (I refer to a little work, now a scarce book, published by a French officer, during the second siege of Louisburg,) states that the English neglected to cultivate an acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Indians, and it was, therefore, not surprising at the time that they should show less affection towards them than towards the French, who had great regard to their humours and inclinations.

So strong is their aversion to despotic power, says this author, that force will never do—they will yield to nothing but persuasion. Though they know nothing of precepts or subordination, yet they enjoy almost every advantage derived from well regulated authority. Their laws and customs appear impressed on their hearts. In order to gain an ascendancy over them, you must gain their esteem, for they never confide in a person whom they do not value, and this esteem is very difficult obtain.

The savages were exasperated against the English by a speech delivered by Count Raymond, at a meeting of the Chiefs, when, to suit his own purposes, he depicts the most frightful cruelties perpetrated by the English.

The following extracts from this speech, which was circulated among the Indians, will suffice to show the spirit of a document mainly instrument-

al in exciting the hostilities which terminated in the downfall of the French power on this continent.

"The objects of the English," says he, "are to conclude a sham peace with you, and under this spacious pretext they are trying to assemble as many as they can from among your different tribes, and then massacre you all."

He goes on to state many frightful cruelties committed by Colonel Goreham in 1744, at Port Royal, in Acadia, on defenceless women. That in the same year, one David Donoho, the captain of an English privateer, under French colours, in the straits of Fronsae, (Canso), engaged the Chief of Cape Breton, James Padenuque, with his family, to come on board his ship, and carried them to Boston, where the Chief was put in a dungeon and afterwards strangled on board a vessel. The same man is also charged with carrying away another family in 1745, and afterwards Bartholomew Petitpas, the French and English interpreter. Again: "The inhabitants of Boston have insulted the burial ground of your nation by throwing down the crosses on the Tombs at Port Toulouse." This was a fact—but it was in retaliation for violent attacks made on the fishermen by the Indians. What the French called the "horrid affair of 1746," was not the least of the Count's extravagances. "This," says he, "ought never to be plotted from your memory: the woollen goods which you bought from those English merchants trading in the Basin of Mejagouche, (Minas,) were all poisoned, by which two hundred of your people lost their lives." The fact

was—the small pox made its appearance among the Indians at Minas about this time, which terminated fatally to so many that they were easily persuaded it was the work of poison. Towards the latter end of the address he tells them that “the English have now gone to settle at Chebucto, and have spread a report that they are going to destroy all the savages, which they have certainly followed up by sending detachments of troops in pursuit of you.” The address then concluded by telling them they are at liberty to make what treaty they please, but cautions them against any act contrary to the interests of the government which has always protected them. Consult your patriarch. This was the Abbe Malliard ; but it does not appear that he supported Raymond in his objects.*

M. Deloutre, the missionary, assigns a reason why the British had received unfavourable opinions of the French interference with the Indians during suspension of hostilities. He says the officers who commanded detachments sent by the Governor of Canada misbehaved in suffering the savages to come too near them, and join their troops while in sight of the English.

During the Indian hostilities, opposition on the part of the Colonists was altogether of a defensive nature. The regular troops, as well as the undisciplined militia, proving unfit for such warfare, it was found necessary to employ the New England Rangers. These were private troops—

* This speech was delivered while the nations were at peace.

volunteers from the interior of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, accustomed to Indian warfare. They ascended the rivers—penetrated into the heart of the Province, and attacked the enemy in their strong holds. The Indians, finding they were opposed by men equally accustomed to the forest with themselves, soon found it their interest to make peace with the British.

In 1758, it was again found necessary to procure the services of 250 of these Rangers from New England, by promises of high pay and other advantages. Long accustomed to the border war with the Indians and French of Canada, they had become well disciplined, and accustomed to hardships and fatigue, and were perhaps at this time superior to all other provincial troops in America. The provincials served as Volunteers at the siege of Havannah—at Louisburg in the first siege under Pepperal, and with Wolf at Louisburg and Quebec, and afterwards served to form the groundwork of Washington's army in 1775. After the fall of Fort William Henry in 1758, the Marquis de Montcalm sent a number of prisoners taken at that place, in a vessel to Halifax. They were provincial soldiers, chiefly from the Banks of the Connecticut. This was said to have been an attempt to introduce the small pox into Halifax, many of the men being ill of the disorder on their embarkation. Providence, however, frustrated the benevolent design,—the prisoners be-

¹ The old colonies usually provided their own troops; they were paid by the British Government, but not compelled to serve out of the country.

ing kept on low diet, half starved, and exposed to the cold, soon recovered,—while the French in charge of the vessel, having indulged in the use of wine and strong fare, were thrown down with the disease, and nearly all perished. The vessel was brought into port by the prisoners.

CHAPTER III.

In the spring of 1751, nine hundred and fifty eight German settlers arrived, and in the following year one thousand more. They had been induced to emigrate by promises from King George 2nd, which, it is said, were never realized. Some difficulty appears to have been experienced by the Local Government in providing a suitable situation for settling so large a number of persons. It was proposed in Council to place them on the opposite side of the harbour, over against George's Island and Capt. Morrie was sent to survey the grounds, Musquodoboit River was also suggested, but the distance from Halifax and the hostility of the Indians, rendered the scheme impracticable. In June 1753 about 1500 of these German settlers embarked for Maligash Harbour in Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg, Major Gorham and a company of Rangers accompanied them, also Lieut. Creighton of Warborton's Regt. who took a leading part in forming the settlement. The Lunen-

burg settlers were placed under similar regulations with those at Halifax and received government allowance for several years after their arrival. The remainder of the Germans had been located in the North Suburbs, called Dutch-town and were the first settlers on that part of the Peninsula.

Notwithstanding the advantages held out by Government to the settlers at Halifax, and the repeated large grants of money by Parliament, the people were rapidly removing to the old colonies, little progress had been made in clearing the country, and the fishery, one of the main inducements of the settlement, was almost altogether neglected, the population reduced to much less than half its original numbers subsisted, chiefly on the money expended by the Army and Navy, and were dependant on Boston for their provisions and all other necessary supplies.

Up to this period (1757) the enormous sum of £580,000 sterling, had been expended on the settlement, and though, in some respects the colony, may have been considered a failure, yet in a military point of view it was of incalculable importance to Great Britain; and to its position as a Military and Naval Depot may be ascribed, in a great measure, the downfall of the French power in America.

1757. This year the fleet and army under Lord Howe destined for an attack on Louisburgh arrived at Halifax, and were soon after joined by Lord Loudon with 6000 provincial troops from New York. This expedition having failed, returned to England in September, several of the ships

of war and transports remaining at Halifax to winter.

Early in the following spring General Amherst arrived with 12,000 provincials from New-England, and was soon followed by Admiral Boscawen with a large fleet. On the 18th May, this armament consisting of 157 sail and 14,000 men sailed for Louisburg, after the siege, which was protracted two months, the fleet and army returned to Halifax and remained sometime to refit. The colony was sacked for provisions and the town turned into a camp for the troops, a number of the provincial soldiers having enriched themselves with the spoils of Louisburg, procured their discharge and became settlers in the town. All the ammunition and stores with a quantity of private property, were removed to Halifax, and the town once more began to assume a prosperous appearance.

The following year (1759) Halifax was again the rendezvous of the fleet and army under Wolf, both before and after the siege of Quebec; not a few of the more enterprising settlers followed the camp, and enriched themselves during the war. At the news of the victory, the town was illuminated and fire works, bon fires and public entertainments lasted several days. Between the years 1759 and '63, the harbour was the constant resort of the squadrons under Lord Colville and others, the place was enlivened by the presence of a large army and navy, and at the close of the war, many gentlemen of condition were induced to become settlers. The 28th Decr. 1763, was solemnized at Halifax, as a day of thanksgiving on account of the peace.

In December, 1760, King George 3rd was proclaimed at Halifax with great ceremony. "The proclamation was first read at the Court House door" at the north gate of the Town† at Government House, at the south gate,‡ and lastly on the parade, where the troops were drawn up and a salute fired by the Artillery. Lord Colville's fleet being in the harbour at the time, each ship fired a royal salute beginning with his Lordship's Flagship, the Northumberland."

The following summer, Joseph Argunault, Chief of the Monquash Indians, with a number of followers, appeared before the Council and executed a formal treaty of peace. The members of the Legislature, Magistrates and Public Officers attended, and after the treaty was signed, proceeded to the Governor's Gardens,§ where the ceremony of burying the hatchet was performed. The Indians went through the form of washing the paint from their bodies in token of hostilities being ended, and then partook of a substantial repast set out for them in the garden, and the whole ceremony was concluded by all present drinking the King's health. Benjamin Gerrish, Esquire, was appointed Commissary of Indian

*Where Northup's Country Market, now is.

†At this period there was a fence on the north side of what is now called Jacob Street and a gate near the opening of Brunswick Street, in front of the present officers' parade, some say further north.

‡The situation of the South gate is uncertain, there were several south gates.

§The distance between the English Burying Ground and the General's Quarters.

affairs, and truck houses were built and other arrangements made throughout the province for the convenience of the Indian trade.

From the close of the French War to the commencement of the American Revolution, Halifax continued to decline until the population did not exceed 3000. It possessed very little trade, and the fisheries were either unproductive or in a great measure neglected; intercourse between the capital and the agricultural country around the Bay of Fundy was retarded by the want of good roads, and the settlers found themselves dependent on New England, for nearly all the necessaries of life. Some few acres of land, in the neighbourhood of the town had been brought under cultivation during the first years of the settlement, but the five acre lots on the Peninsula, remained in a wilderness state till towards the commencement of the American Revolution. They had been all fenced in soon after the settlement, but, in burning the brush and underwood, the owners allowed their fences to be consumed, and most of them found the land so stoney as not repay the labour of cultivation.

About 1758, Governor Lawrence finding good meadow land at the harbour now called Lawrencetown, granted that township to 20 proprietors, and built a block house for their defence, but the settlement was not prosperous, and failed in answering the purposes intended.

1758. This year was memorable, as the year in which the Representative Government was established in Nova Scotia.

In the Fall of 1760, the Town was visited by a great gale of wind from the S. W., which caused

the destruction of much property and loss of life. The winter was remarkably severe; in February the harbour was choked with ice for several days—"an instance," (says the Gazette of that date,) "which has not been known for ten years." In the month of March following, the snow on the Peninsula was in many places five feet deep.

The period between 1770 and 1776 was one of great public excitement. Emissaries from the revolted colonies were numerous, and the Governor and Council deemed it expedient, as early as 1770, to prohibit all public meetings of a political nature.* The same Spring the general election took place, after which the House sat for fourteen years without being dissolved. In 1771, Lord William Campbell issued a proclamation forbidding horse races, as tending to gambling and idleness.

At the commencement of hostilities in America, Halifax was once more the resort of troops and shipping, and what were called good times began again to appear. The British having evacuated Boston in 1776, the fleet, with 10,000 soldiers, sailors and loyalists, arrived in the harbour in the month of March that year. The appearance of so many vessels created great alarm, and a report immediately spread that a French fleet was off the harbour, the news of the British reverses at Boston not having yet arrived. The vessels continued to come in during

*Among the various exhibitions of public feeling at this period was the erection of a gallows, on the Common, with a post suspended from it as a token of disapprobation at Lord Bute's Government.

the 17th and 18th, and several of the transports being in a leaky condition, and many out of provisions, it was found necessary to disembark the people immediately. All the cattle that could be found were slaughtered, and provisions became so scarce that beef was 2s. 6d. per pound, and butter 5s. Cambouses from the vessels were brought on shore and ranged along Granville St., in rear of Government House, for cooking, and every store or empty house crowded to excess.

From this time to the termination of the war, the Town was constantly thronged with troops and refugees from the revolted colonies. During the winter of 1778, the Hessians and other German troops under Baron Nauphauzon, were quartered on the town, and the barns and public houses in the north suburbs allotted as quarters to Baron De Seiltz's Huzzars. In the Spring the troops were all encamped on the Common, and the scarcity of provisions increased to an alarming extent.

The loyalists soon began to distribute themselves throughout the Province, and the population of the town rapidly decreased. In 1783† they came from New York in great numbers. This was an important epoch in the History of Halifax; the population was suddenly increased to

† General De Seiltz died at Halifax. His monument or effigie is in the East gallery of St. Paul's Church. He was buried under the Church in full dress, with his sword and spurs, according to the old feudal custom in Germany when the last Baron of the house dies.

‡ In 1784, Governor Parr returned only 12,000 persons as being in and around the town.

double its former number, and many intelligent and enterprising settlers were thrown in, giving new life and spirit to the colony. A number of spacious and commodious dwellings began about this time to be erected and to take the place of the low gambrel-roofed houses of earlier date. Yet, it is very remarkable that in 1791, within eight years after, the population had again so decreased as scarcely to exceed 5000.

1786. This year the merchants and shipowners formed themselves into a society called the Halifax Mariner's Association, for the benefit of trade. The following year Nova Scotia was erected into a Bishop's See, and Halifax made the residence of the Bishop. A most expensive and elegant entertainment was given the same year to the Prince William Henry, then a midshipman on board a man-of-war in the harbour. This entertainment was given at the British Coffee House, the old building lately burned at the head of Marchington's wharf.

December 27, 1798, a tremendous hurricane visited Halifax; the wharves were all swept away, and most of the shipping in the harbour damaged. The loss of property was estimated at £100,000.

CHAPTER IV.

FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES OF THE TOWN—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

From the year 1749 to '54 or '55, the defences of the town consisted of palisades or pickets placed upright, with block houses built of logs at convenient distances. This fence extended from where the R. C. Church now stands to the beach south of Fairbanks' wharf, and on the north along the line of Jacob street to the harbour. These palisades were in existence in 1753, but were removed at a very early period, not being within the recollection of the oldest natives of the town.

A large portion of the front of the present citadel hill was then private property; a small redoubt stood near the summit, with a flag staff and guard house, but no traces of any regular or permanent fortification appear until the commencement of the American revolution. There were several block houses south of the town—at Point Pleasant, Fort Massey, &c. A line of block houses were built at a very early period of the settlement, extending from the head of the North West Arm to the Basin, as a defence against the Indians. The foundation of the centre block house is yet

to be seen in the hollow below Philip Bayters' pasture. During Governor Lawrence's time, the Indians made an attack upon the saw mill which stood near the site of the present flour mills, and murdered three men; their bodies were buried by the soldiers near one of the block houses, and were three times dug up by the Indians in defiance of the guard, for the purpose of securing the scalps. These block houses were built of square or round timber, with loop holes for musketry,—they were of great thickness, and had parapets around the top and a platform at the base, with a well for the use of the guard.

About the year 1753, four batteries were erected along the beach—the centre one, called the middle or Governor's battery, stood where the Queen's wharf now is, being then directly in front of Government House; another where the Ordnance Yard was afterwards built, called the Five or Nine-gun battery; the third was situated north of the present Fairbanks' wharf; and the fourth called the South or Grand Battery, still in existence at the Lumber Yard. They were composed of stone and gravel, supported by cross logs, covered with earth and planted with grass, having battlements in front and the two ends, elevated about twenty or twenty-five feet above the water. These fortifications were removed about the year 1788, and the grounds appropriated to their present purposes. The Ordnance Yard, then a swamp around the battery, and the King's wharf, were filled up and levelled by stone and rubbish removed from the five-acre lots of the peninsula which were beginning to be cleared about this time.

There were block houses along the beach, near the Dock Yard wall, built perhaps about the same time with the batteries; also a battery and guard house on George's Island, and the East battery point, about the same time. The drawings of the town, published about the year 1774 or '6, show a strong fortification on the Island. It was not until the commencement of the revolutionary war that regular works appear to have been constructed for the defence of the Town and Harbour. About the year 1778, the Citadel Hill appears to have been, for the first time, regularly fortified; the summit was then about eighty feet higher than at present; the works consisted of an octangular tower of wood of the block house kind, having a parapet and small tower on top, with port holes for cannon—the whole encompassed by a ditch and ramparts of earth and wood, with pickets placed close together, slanting outwards. Below this there were several outworks of the same description, extending down the sides of the hill a considerable distance.

Fort Massy, George's Island, and the East battery exhibit the same kind of fortifications in the pictures of the Town made in 1780, or thereabouts. At the latter place there was a barrack afterwards rebuilt by the Duke of Kent, about 1800.

In the year 1775, or thereabouts, Colonel Spry, the chief engineer, erected a Battery and small block house opposite the old Dutch Church, in Brunswick street, and several fields on the north and east side of the Citadel were taken by government, and equivalents given to the owners.

There was another block house at the extremity of Brunswick street, in the field adjoining the present Admiralty grounds; the first was demolished about 1783, and the land granted by the Crown as a parsonage lot for the Minister of the Germans, but the latter remained many years after, till it fell into decay.

The Lumber Yard, Ordnance Yard and King's Wharf, were all commenced about the same time, (1784 or '5), but the present buildings were put up at a much later date. The North Barracks were built soon after the settlement. The present buildings, however, both north and south, were erected under the directions of the Duke of Kent.

During the revolutionary war, the Main Guard house stood on the spot now occupied by the Mason Hall. It was used as a military post at a very early period, as the French prisoners from Annapolis, &c. were lodged there. The guard house was removed about forty years ago, and the present building erected.

A building called the Military Office stood at the south corner of the Market wharf, near where the main guard house now is. It was used as a Military office until 1790, or perhaps later. At this time a guard was kept at the Prince's old playhouse, where the Acadian School now stands. The house at present occupied by Capt. Maynard, near Poplar Grove, in Jacob street, was a barrack as early as 1769. It still bears the name of the Grenadier fort.

The old wooden fortifications were removed from Citadel Hill by Prince Edward, when Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Garrison, who cut down the Hill and constructed ramparts of earth, mounting 5 or 6 guns at each angle, with a deep ditch. There were also covered ways and passages leading into the fort. He planted willow trees around the ramparts, and surrounded the whole with a picket fence. The remains of this work were removed at the commencement of the present fortifications.

The towers on George's Island, Point Pleasant, East Battery, Mauger's Beach and York Redoubt, were built about this time. He also established telegraph stations between Halifax and Annapolis—the first post being on the hill behind his residence, on Bedford Basin. He levelled the Parade Ground, called the Grand Parade, and built the wall at the N. E. and S. W. angles.

The Chain Battery at Point Pleasant was first constructed, (it is said,) by Lord Colville in 1761, the present ring-bolts were put down last war.

The old block houses at Fort Needham and on the hill above Bayers' farm on the road to the Basin, were built during the Prince's time; they were standing in 1820. All the other block houses had disappeared many years previous to that date.

The Army Hospital was built by the Prince, as his town residence; and the old buildings now used as Barrack Stores and Garrison Library, were his stables and offices. His residence was a very elegant building, with a portico and handsome Corinthian pillars in front. About the same time he built his palace on the basin, the ruins of which now remain. The lands were the proper-

ty of Sir John Wentworth, the Governor, to whom he left it on his removal from the garrison. The old Rockingham Inn was his guard-house, since burned down. In the year 1765 there were two Hospitals in the North suburbs, near the beach at the foot of Cornwallis street, called the Red and Green Hospitals. They were there in 1765.

Until the year 1780, the streets of the town were in a very rough condition, and in some places impassable for carriages from stumps of trees, and rocks. As early as 1761, there was a good road to Point Pleasant;—it was a continuation of Water Street, and said to have passed through or near the present Lumber Yard grounds, following the shore of the harbour.

In 1764, the people of the North suburbs applied to the Governor and Council to call their settlement Gottingen. The name soon fell into disuse; the main street obtained the name of Brunswick Street—the rear street only retaining that of Gottingen.

The first Government House was erected soon after the town was laid out, the frame and materials were brought from Boston, and the apartments prepared for the reception of the Governor early in October. He held a Council there on the 14th of that month. It was a small low building of one story, surrounded by hogheads of gravel and sand, on which small pieces of ordnance were mounted for its defence—it stood in the centre of the square now occupied by the Province Building. About the year 1757 or '8, this little cottage was removed to give place to

a more spacious and convenient residence ; it was sold and drawn down to the corner of George street and Bedford Row, opposite the south west angle of the County Court House, and again about 1775 removed to the beach, and placed at the corner of the street leading to the present Market Slip where it remained until 1832. The new Government House was erected by Governor Lawrence—Lord William Campbell built a ball room at one end, and several other additions were made by subsequent Governors—it was surrounded with a terrace neatly sodded and ornamented. The office of Capt. Bulkley, the Secretary of the Province, stood at the north east angle of the square, inside the rails. The Duke of Kent resided in this house with Governor Wentworth in 1798 ; it was pulled down a short time after, and the materials used in the construction of the house on the road leading to the tower, now the residence of the Quarter Master General.

St. Paul's Church and St. Matthew's Meeting House are now, perhaps, the oldest buildings in the town. The former was built in 1750 at the expense of Government and esteemed one of the best constructed wooden edifices in America. It received an addition to the north end in 1812, with the exception of this, the building remains in nearly all respects as at its first erection. The old organ was purchased partly by private subscription in 1765 or thereabouts, during the incumbency of Dr. Brenton. Governor Cornwallis assigned the lot for St. Matthew's in December, 1740. The old German Church of St. George is

the North Suburbs bears the date 1761. It was erected by private subscription as a Lutheran Church, and is now one of the few relics of the old settlement.

A Printing Office appears to have been established at Halifax as early as March, 1756, by one Isaac Ourry. The Proclamation, published by Governor Lawrence, for the settlement of the French lands on the Basin of Minas, was published at Halifax, by one J. Bushell, printer, and bears date 1758. The first newspaper was published in January, 1760, by Anthony Henry, it was called the Nova Scotia Chronicle or Weekly Gazette, and was edited by Capt. Bulkley. The printing office stood at the lower side of Grafton Street, in rear of the residence of the late Attorney General Upham. Henry belonged to the Provincials, and settled in Halifax after the siege of Louisburgh. There was another Printing Office in the same street, further north, in the year 1776, with a steeple and hand holding a pen for a vane.

The old market house, probably within the recollection of persons now living, occupied the site of the present County Court House, and was built at or soon after the settlement; it had a piazza or balcony which was used as a public promenade—it was there in 1765.

The first Court House stood at the corner of Buckingham and Argyle streets, where the Country Market now is. Chief Justice Belcher held his Court there in 1758—it was destroyed by fire in 1783 or thereabouts. The Chief Justice resided in the house lately occupied by Rev. Wm. Black, north of the Methodist Chapel in Argyle

street—this is one of the oldest buildings now in the town.

The present Halifax Grammar School is also a very old building; the Legislature held their sittings there about 1765, perhaps earlier. After the Court House was burned the Court met here for several years, it was also used at one time as a Guard House.

Houses of public entertainment were numerous and well kept at an early period. The great Pontack was a large three-story building, erected by Mr. Butler, uncle to the late Hon. John Butler Dight, previous to 1757, at the corner of Duke and Water Streets, since known as Michael Bennett's corner—it was the principal hotel in 1764. In 1769 it was kept by John Willis. The town assemblies and other public entertainments were held at Pontack in 1758.*

The Crown Coffee House, frequented by country people, was kept by Wm. Fury, in 1769, on the Beach near the Dockyard. Jerusalem Coffee House—this old building was destroyed by fire in 1837; it occupied the extremity of the block near the Ordnance, between Hollis street and Collins' stone stores. It was built by the Hon. Thomas Saul as a private residence about 1758, and afterwards occupied by the Hon. Alexander Brymer, some of the rooms were highly finished, and ornamented with carved work, and the whole establishment was on a scale far beyond any

*Among the annual festivals of the old times, now lost sight of, was the celebration of St. Aspinquid's day, known as the Indian Saint. The Almanack for 1774 has it on the 17th May, that of 1766 makes it on the 2nd of June.

other private residence in the place. It was let out for a Coffee House in 1789, or perhaps earlier.

Public Gardens were much in fashion between 1753 and '80. Adlam's Garden was an extensive enclosure south of the Citadel, near the present Artillery Park and South Barracks. It was opened to the public, contained a pavilion, and a great variety of fruit trees and shrubs. The Artillery Park was then kept on the Grand Parade; the Artillery Barracks stood in a line with the present Engine House; the Parade was not levelled at that time; a foot path from George street passed through the centre, and the descent at the north-east corner very abrupt.† Spring Garden was another place of public resort in 1768. At this time there was a Provincial Gardener, who received an allowance of £32 10s per annum.‡ About 1764, Mr Joseph Garrish, of His Majesty's Dockyard, laid out an extensive garden in the North Suburbs, and imported fruit trees at great expense — this was a private enclosure, extending from Lockman street to the beach, south of the Dockyard; his dwelling house stood in the centre and faced the harbor, — part of the old wall still remains in Lockman street. The old Governor's Gardens west of the English Burying Ground, there was a large Summer House in the centre; they were well kept up for about 30 years.

Mr. Grant, the victualling agent, had a large fruit garden south of Government House, where

† Whether there was a passage for Carriages across the Parade does not appear, probably not, as it was used for a public parade ground in 1749.

‡ Probably employed at the Governor's Gardens.

the residence of the Presbyterian Minister was lately built ; it was surrounded by a high stone wall. Ornamental trees were very numerous in the suburbs, particularly in the south, and tended much to the beauty and comfort of the town, being planted along the side walks. They were all cut down by the Street Commissioners. Such a loss cannot be easily restored. Before the year 1760, the houses were generally built of square and round timber, some with small pickets placed upright between the studs of the frame, and the whole covered over with clap boards, they were usually of one story with a hipped roof, the shops had half doors with no glass, swinging signs, and wooden shutters opening downwards, on which goods were exposed for sale. Several of these old houses yet exist, the windows and doors being now altered.

In 1768 and '77, there were lamp posts at all the principal corners, the town being then lit at the public expense.

The Dutch in the North Suburbs usually built with the ends of their houses to the street, those of the better sort had ornamental windows and heavy cornices with weather-cocks. One or two of these old houses were to be seen in Brunswick street about twenty years ago. Among the old houses which have now disappeared was one which stood in the field opposite the tower wharf, near Point Pleasant ; it was built about 1770, and occupied by General Fanning, in 1783, or thereabout.

A year or two after the settlement, Mr. Garrison built several small stone houses near the tower ;

the clearance east of the pine woods is still to be seen ; they were occupied for a short time by the settlers from the North of Ireland who went to Cobequid.

A large wooden building stood in the centre of the enclosure now occupied by Government House, built before the American Revolution, and used as a residence for Field Officers and other military purposes.

The first Jail stood where Mr. Robert Brown's house in Hollis street now is, opposite Fairbanks' Gardens ; the Jail was kept there till 1787, or thereabouts. In 1777, the Provost Marshal was suspended from his office in consequence of the repeated escape of prisoners from this building.

In 1752, Government purchased a small stone house built by Col. Horseman, for a prison, probably a military one.

One remnant of the first settlement, now perhaps nearly forgotten, was an old hardwood tree which stood on the beach just above high water mark, at the corner of the Market Slip ; this tree was used as a public gallows from 1749, and was there within the recollection of one or two aged persons ; it was cut down about 1763, but the stump remained until 1784 or '5.

The progress of crime between 1749 and '54 was perhaps less rapid than might have been expected among a population of 5 or 6,000 composed of such materials. During the first five years there were 50 criminal trials on record, many convictions for Grand Larceny, which was then the subject of capital punishment. After the appointment of Chief Justice Belcher, convictions

were less frequent ; most of the executions, as in the time of the general Court, were for stealing or receiving stolen goods.

The Dockyard at Halifax was first established in 1758. It was extended and improved in 1769. The date on the gate is 1770. The present wall was built at that time.

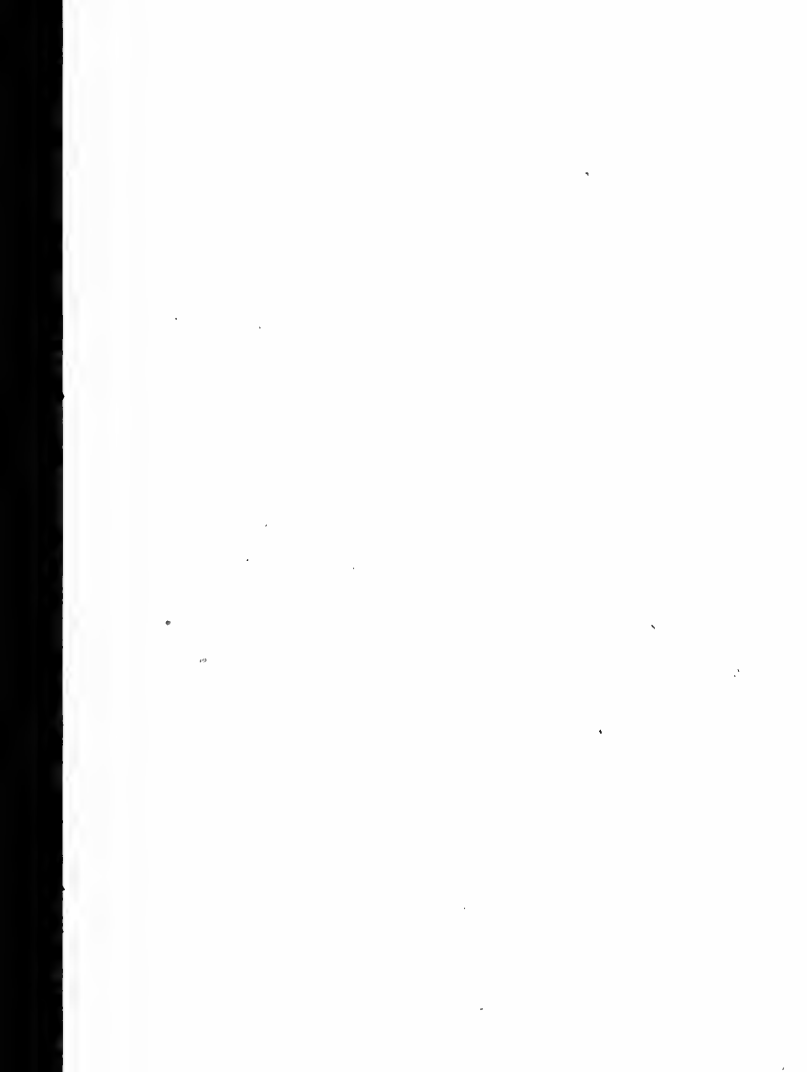
CHAPTER V.

The following short sketch of some of the persons who took a lead in establishing the Colony has been compiled chiefly from public records :

The Honourable Edward Cornwallis, the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was a son of Charles, third Baron Cornwallis, by Lady Charlotte Butler, daughter of Richard Earl of Arran, and uncle to the celebrated Duke of Ormonde. He was born in 1713. Was Member of Parliament for Eye in 1749, and elected for the city of Westminster in 1753, after his return from Halifax. He married, the same year, a daughter of the late Lord Townsend, and left no family. He was afterwards Governor of Gibraltar.—General Cornwallis was twin brother of Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

The gentlemen who composed the first Council were, with one or two exceptions, military men.

Past Mascarine was a native of New England, a Lieut. Colonel in the Provincial Army,



appointed commander at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland, and afterwards to the Government at Annapolis.—After the settlement at Halifax he returned to his Military command at Annapolis. Col Mascarine had a son living in New England in 1835, aged 90 years. The late Judge Hutchinson, of Halifax, was his grandson. A part of Governor Mascarine's correspondence with Governors Philips and Shirley, of Boston, relative to the old Indian wars, may be seen among the public records at Halifax.

Colonels Horseman, Ellison, Merzer, and Hobson, and Major Lawrence came from Louisburgh with the army in July, 1749.

Mr. Green was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1713, of a highly respectable Colonial family; he was with Gen. Pepperell at the first siege of Louisburgh in 1745, and acted as Secretary of the Colony until 1748. It is uncertain whether he and Capt. Howe came from Louisburgh in July, or with Col. Mascarine from Annapolis, to meet Cornwallis, probably the latter; he was appointed Treasurer, a member of Council at its first formation, and on the death of Governor Wilmot in 1766, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia; he died at Halifax in 1779; his son, Benjamin Green, was many years Treasurer of the Province, and member of the Assembly; Governor Green, was Grandfather of Joseph Green, Esq. of Lawrencetown, and Lieut. Green, R. N.

Charles Lawrence was a Major in Warborton's Regiment of Infantry, and was engaged during 1749 and '50 in the French wars at Cobequid, and

acted as Brigadier General under Wolf, at Louisburg; he was a member of Council and sworn in Governor of the Province on the death of Governor Hobsen; few men gave greater satisfaction to both government and people than Governor Lawrence; the first Assembly was convened during his administration, (2nd October, 1758); he died on 11th October, 1759, it is said of an inflammation, caused by overheating himself at a ball at Government House; he was deeply respected by the whole community, and the Legislative Assembly caused a monument to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Church "from a grateful sense of the many important services which the Province had received from him during a continued course of zealous and indefatigable endeavors for the public good, and a wise, upright, and disinterested administration;" this monument has now disappeared from St. Paul's Church.

Jonathan Belcher, the first Chief Justice, was a native of Massachusetts, son of the Governor of that Province, of an eminent Colonial family; he was appointed Chief Justice of Nova Scotia in 1754, when a young man, and administered the government on the death of Governor Lawrence; Chief Justice Belcher arranged and revised the laws as they appear on our first Statute Book, and rendered good assistance to Governor Lawrence in founding the settlements at Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth, &c. in 1758, '9, and 1760.

Charles Morris was a Captain in the Provincial troops under Pepperell at the siege of Louisburg.

in 1745. He came up to Halifax in 1749 and was appointed Surveyor General, and afterwards sworn in a Councillor in 1745. Mr. Morris laid out the town and was author of most of the surveys during the first few years of the settlement. His son, the Hon. Charles Morris, filled the same offices on the death of his father, and was also an assistant Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Morris was the father of the late Hon. Charles Morris, Surveyor General, and Grandfather of the present Surveyor General.

Capt. Otis Little was the first Attorney General—a lawyer, probably, by profession, but Capt. in the Provincials; he belonged to Boston, and was a member of the committee connected with the projected settlement of Halifax in 1748. He was in London during that year and came out in the expedition. Mr. Little was succeeded in the office of Attorney General by William Nesbitt in 1753. Mr. Nesbitt also came out with the expedition, and was one of the Governor's clerks. He was an active public servant for 40 years; as a lawyer he appears to have stood high. He was chosen Speaker of the Assembly in 1765, which office he held until 1783, when he retired on a small pension. During his Speakership the House sat fourteen years without being dissolved. His old residence in Grafton street was sold about 15 years ago.

Mr. Cotterell was the first Provost Marshal or Sheriff (there being no County divisions at this time), he was succeeded in 1750 by Capt. Fox, who held the situation many years, and received a small pension on his retirement.

Mr. Davidson, was the first Secretary, then Mr. Green pro. tem., he was succeeded by Mr. Duport in 1753.

Richard Bulkley was A.D.C. to Governor Cornwallis in 1749, and many years Secretary of the Province and Member of Council. Capt. Bulkley died at Halifax, also his son Michael Frake Bulkley, who succeeded him in his office.

Michael Franklin was one of the early settlers and leading minds in the Colony; he was sworn Councillor in 1762, and afterwards Lieut. Governor of the Province.

The Hon. Thomas Saul was the wealthiest and most enterprising merchant from 1749 to 1760.

Joshua Mauger was a leading merchant in 1750. He carried on a Distillery where Marchington's wharf now is, and afterwards near the Dockyard. Mauger's Beach received its name from him.

The names of George, Benjamin, and Joseph Garrish, Malichi Salter, Richard Gibbons, and Jonathan Prescott, appear among the principal inhabitants in 1750. Mr. Salter was extensively engaged in the Fishery, and visited Chebucto Harbour in 1744, five years before the settlement.

Chebucto was the frequent resort of the Cape Cod and Marblehead Fishermen for many years previous to the settlement.

The following names appear on the Juries in 1751:—Benj. Garrish, Charles King, Henry Ferguson, Joseph Fairbanks, William Piggot, Wm. Fury, James Grant. Also, Jacob Hurd, Daniel Shattford, and Samuel Sellon in 1754; Charles Mason, Lewis Piers, and Robert Campbell, about the same period.

John Baptiste Moreau was a German or French Schoolmaster, and acted as a Clergyman among the Germans. He came out in the expedition, and removed to Lunenburg with the settlers in 1752. His son was the first child born in the settlement, and was named Cornwallis Moreau, after the Governor. This old man was alive in 1830 at LaHave, in the County of Lunenburg; he was born in 1749. Mr. Moreau received a donation from the Nova Scotia Society in 1838.

The following names appear on the Register of settlers who came out with Governor Cornwallis, Richard Wenman, Thos. Keys, John Eder, John Gosbee, Ralph Coulston, Edward Orpen, John Christopher Laurilliard, Philip Knaut, Peter Burgman, Otto William Schwartz, John Jacob Preper, John Woodin, Andrew Wellner, Christopher Preper, Simon Thoroughgood.

A copy of the advertisement which appeared in the London Gazette, March, 1749 :

WHITEHALL, 7th March, 1749.

A proposal having been presented unto His Majesty for the establishing a civil government in the Province of Nova Scotia, in North America, and also for the better peopling and settling the said Province, and extending and improving the Fishery thereof, by granting lands within the same, and giving other encouragement to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed His Majesty's land and sea service, as shall be willing to settle in said Province. And His Majesty having signed his royal approbation of the report

of the said proposals, the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do by His Majesty's command give notice that proper encouragement will be given to such of the officers and private men lately dismissed His Majesty's Land and Sea service, as are willing to accept of grants of land, and to settle with or without families in Nova Scotia. That 50 acres of land will be granted in fee simple to every private soldier or seaman, free from the payment of any quit rents or taxes for the term of ten years, at the expiration whereof no person to pay more than one shilling per annum, for every 50 acres so granted.

That a grant of 10 acres over and above the 50 will be made to each private soldier or seaman having a family for every person including women and children of which his family shall consist; and from the grants made to them on the like conditions as their families shall increase, or in proportion to their abilities to cultivate the same.

That eighty acres on like conditions will be granted to every officer under the rank of Ensign in the land service; and that of Lieutenant in the Sea service, and to such as have families, fifteen acres over and above the said eighty acres, for every person of which their family shall consist.

That two hundred acres on like conditions will be granted to every Ensign, three hundred to every Lieutenant, four hundred to every Captain, and six hundred to every officer above the rank of Captain. And to such of the above mentioned officers as have families, a further grant of

thirty acres will be made over and above their respective quotas for every person of which their family shall consist.

That the lands will be parcelled out to the soldiers as soon as possible after their arrival, and a civil government established, whereby they will enjoy all the liberties, privileges and immunities enjoyed by His Majesty's subjects in any other of the Colonies and Plantations in America, under His Majesty's Government, and proper measures will also be taken for their security and protection.

That all such as are willing to accept of the above proposals shall, with their families, be subsisted during the passage, also for the space of twelve months after their arrival.

That they shall be furnished with arms and ammunition as far as will be judged necessary for their defence, with a proper quantity of materials and utensils for husbandry, clearing and cultivating the lands, erecting habitations, carrying on the fishery, and such other purposes as shall be deemed necessary for their support.

That all such persons as are desirous of engaging in the above settlement do transmit by letter, or personally give in their names signifying in what regiment or company, or on board what ship they last served, and if they have families they intend to carry with them, distinguishing the age and quality of such person to any of the following officers appointed to receive and enter the same in the books opened for that purpose, viz:—John Pownell, Esq. Solicitor and Clerk of the Repts. of the Lords Comrs. of Trade and Plantations, at their office at Whitehall;

John Ressel, Esq. Comr. of His Majesty's Navy at Portsmouth ; Philip Vanburgh, Esq. Comr. of His Majesty's Navy at Plymouth.

And the proper notice will be given of the said Books being closed as soon as the intended number shall be completed, or at least on the 7th day of April.

It is proposed that the Transports shall be ready to receive such persons on board on the 10th April, and be ready to sail on the 20th, and that timely notice will be given of the place or places to which such persons are to repair in order to embark.

That for the benefit of the settlement, the same conditions which are proposed to private soldiers and seamen shall likewise be granted to Carpenters, Shipwrights, Smiths, Masons, Joiners, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, and all other artificers necessary in building or husbandry, not being private soldiers or seamen.

That the same conditions as are proposed to those who have served in the capacity of Ensign shall extend to all Surgeons, whether they have been in His Majesty's service or not, upon their producing proper certificates of their being duly qualified.

By order of the Right Hon. the Lords Comrs. of Trade and Plantations.

(Signed) THOMAS HILL, Secretary.

B.

The following notices appears in the Gazettes and Magazines of the day :

LONDON, Saturday, July 1, 1749.

Three vessels came up the river with about 300 German Protestants, who were ordered to remain at Lambeth and Vauxhall till they can be conveniently shipped to Nova Scotia.

Friday, 21st July, 1749.

A great number of German Protestants from the Palatinate attended the Baron Munchausen, Chief Secretary for Hanover, with a petition soliciting a passage to Nova Scotia.

Wednesday, 12th April, 1749.

A great number of disbanded soldiers, discharged sailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who have accepted of His Majesty's grant of lands in Nova Scotia, attended at the Plantation Office in Whitehall, and received orders for admission, with their families and effects, on board the transports.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1749.

Lieut. Col. Cornwallis made Colonel and Commander of the Forces destined for Nova Scotia, with a salary of £1000 per annum.

May 9, 1749.

Hon. Edward Cornwallis to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia or Acadia.

G.

Extract from a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749 :

Boston, 10th July, 1749.

We have advice that two French men-of-war of 80 guns, and 20 transports, with a Governor and troops for a Garrison, having arrived at Louisburgh. The French Government offered Gov. Hobson to transport his Garrison to Chebucto, which was accepted, and orders given to discharge the vessels taken up here for that service. Col. Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived at Chebucto on 21st June* in the Sphinx, and Capt. Rouse in a sloop of war, and 15 transports with 2000 adventurers on board, whose first settlement will be at or near Chebucto, where the Governor intended to keep the Transports till next year for the convenience of the people, especially the women and children, until houses are built. The same encouragement that has been given to the British disbanded soldiers is given to Governor Sherley's and Col. Pepperell's Regiments. Rum was sold at Louisburgh for 9d. per gallon, and Molasses extremely cheap. The French lost a great number of men in their passage to Louisburgh by the small pox, yellow fever, &c. but the transports at Chebucto lost only one child.

*The memorandum on the first page of the Register of Settlers, makes the date of Cornwallis's arrival, the 21st June—the writer of this letter may have been misinformed.

H.

The following account of the expenditure on the settlement for the year 1749, was submitted to Parliament by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Blankets, Woolens, and Shoes, for the settlers, and persons for the Indians	£1,325	4	8
Lines, Nets, and Hooks for Fishery, Stationery, Surveyor's Instruments, Bricks, and Garden Seeds	2,729	12	9
Lighthorse and Shipping off the Settlers, package and charges of Hospital Stores, a Surgeon with medicines by the Transport from Liverpool and the Union Snow	336	0	3
Medicines, Sugar, Live Stock, for the voyage, and Drugs, Instruments, and necessaries for the Hospital	690	14	8
French Bibles	102	17	10
Cash paid for victualling for settlers	12,068	5	6
Treasurer of the Navy's account for Bedding and Victualling during voyage	7,354	19	0
Ditto on account of the Sarah Transport from Liverpool	67	18	8
Treasurer of the Ordnance account for field pieces, swivel guns, small arms and powder	3,592	4	4
Printing and incidental expenses by directions of Lords Commissioners of Trade	445	19	10
Ventilators for six Transports	102	11	6
2 Fire Engines	72	16	0
Pay of Surgeons, Apothecaries, Midwife, exclusive of what they received at Halifax	860	0	0
Silver and Gold carried out by the Governor	3,922	8	0
Bills of Exchange drawn by the Governor, the account of the expenditure not yet received	11,452	13	4
Bills on Capt. Ives for a Boat	40	0	0

SETTLEMENT OF HALIFAX.

57

The Treasurer for Scales and Weights	21	7	0
Bills drawn by Delancey & Watt, of New York, for Silver sent to the Province	5,523	5	9
Thomas Handcock, Esq. for Boards, Plank, 2 schooners, salt, and money shipped to purchase materials for mills	1,528	15	0
Bills drawn by S Martin from Boston	576	8	6

£52,804 2 7

To the Transport Service for conveying the Settlers to Nova Scotia, &c.	23,972	1	3
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£76,776 3 10

To Governor Cornwallis for personal outfit	500	0	0
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£76,976 3 10

(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER KELLY.

Account submitted to Parliament by the Lords Commissioners, the following year :—

Blankets, Woolens, and Shoes for settlers, and presents for Indians	1,325	4	8
Supplies for Fishery, Surveyor's Instrument, Bricks, and Garden seeds	2,729	12	9
Lighterage and Shipping settlers, package and charges of Hospital Stores, &c.	336	0	3
Medicines, Sugar, Live Stock, Drugs, Instruments, &c. for Hospital	680	14	8
French Bibles	102	17	10
Cash paid for victualling Settlers	12,063	5	6
Treasurer of the Navy's account for Bedding and victualling during voyage	7,354	12	0
Ditto on account of Sarah Transport from Liverpool	67	15	3
Treasurer of the Ordnance account for field pieces, swivel guns, small arms, and powder	3,562	4	4
Printing and incidental expenses by directions of the Lords of Trade	445	15	10

Ventilators for 6 Transports	102	11	0
Two Fire Engines	72	16	0
Bill to Capt. Ives for a Boat	40	0	0
The Treasurer for Weights and Scales	21	7	0
Thomas Handcock, Esq.	1,525	15	0
Pay of Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Mid- wife, exclusive of what they received at Halifax	250	0	0
To Transport Service for conveying settlers to Nova Scotia	23,672	1	3
Fees thereon	147	19	9
Fees on money received from the Exche- quer, exclusive of the sums charged on the foregoing articles	473	4	6
To Freight, Bed, Bedding, and Cabins, for 514 passengers on board the Alderney, Nancy, Fair Lady, and Two Friends, Transports, and incidental expenses at- tending embarkation, &c. &c.	3,144	4	4
To expenses repairing and fitting Sloop New Casco	333	19	0
Gratuities 222 Foreign Protestants from Holland	338	2	0
Cash paid on account of Victualling settlers	4,500	0	0
Cash to Treasurer of Ordnance for Bills drawn by Governor	1000	0	0
To Governor Cornwallis for the purchase of stores, payment of officers, package of stores, artificers, and labourers, and con- tingent expenses exclusive of £2,500 paid to his regiment for the four pence allowed for provisions to 11th Sept. 1750	35,268	0	9
Lieut Martin's disbursements at Boston, for materials, vessels and stores	6,508	18	2
To Apthorp & Handcock disbursements at Boston for materials, vessels and stores	6,924	14	6
Thus Gunter's Bills remitted him at Boston on account of Expedition to Chignecto	2,000	0	0
Seals Green, Treasurer, by his account from Sept 20, 1750 to Nov. 20, 1750	2,321	14	0

SETTLEMENT OF HALIFAX.

59

Richard Bulkley, paymaster of works, from 1st August, 1750 to Nov. 30	4,073 18 3
To hire of Transports retained in the ser- vice and not paid by the Navy	4,002 2 4
To Foreign Settlers employed in public works at 12d. per day, the money advanced is thereby repaid	1,005 0 0
To Col. Phillips' (now Phillips') Regt. to return deductions & provisions to Christmas, 1750	3,919 5 8
To provisions supplied Col. Warberton's and Lascelles' Regts. Artillery Company, Independent Companies, seamen in ves- sels, labourers and artificers	17,332 3 3
Victual and transporting Lascelles' Regt. from Ireland	3,561 3 9
To Office of Ordnance for Timber, Mate- rials, and Tools, sent from Annapolis, hire of vessels, magazine of powder, and payment of officers and artificers em- ployed by the Board	10,417 15 2
	£173,333 2 2

Cr.

By account of money granted by Parliament for Nova Scotia Colony regt. March 1745, granted upon account towards the charge of transporting to His Majesty's Colony of Nova Scotia, and supporting and maintaining there such reduced offi- cers, &c. &c.	£40,000 0 0
1749. Granted upon account for defraying the charges incurred by transporting to H. M. Colony of Nova Scotia, and sup- porting and maintaining settlers, not pro- vided for by Parliament	23,475 2 10
1749. Granted on account for supporting, maintaining and employing the settlers, March 19, 1750	20,773 17 2
	116,255 2 12

	Amount brought forward,	£116,255 3 0
Exceedings		57,682 19 3
		£173,938 2 3

CHRISTOPHER KILBY.

The charge for contingencies, and the last charge of £10,417 8s 3, probably embrace the expenditure on Government Buildings—the two Churches of England, St. Paul's and St. Matthew's; also the fortifications, and other government works then in progress.

Whitehall, February 20, 1750.

Estimate for 1751—£74,970	Estimate for 1756—61,657
1752—96,639	1757—40,068
1753—58,559	1758—15,752
1754—47,741	1759—13,061
1755—55,799	

F.

The following extracts are from the letters said to have been written by a French officer after the siege of Louisburgh:

"The eyes of all Europe are fixed on this formidable armament, they have assembled an army of 22,000 men, 1600 brought from Europe, the remainder provincial militia, with a large train of artillery and munitions of war, 22 line of battle ships and 200 transporta. Yet Admiral Holburn who appeared off Louisburgh with 22 sail of men of war, took it into his head that our numbers were equal to his own, and has made his way back to Halifax; they will ask him there why did you run away? Oh! says he, a superior force venit, vedit, fugit. It is vexatious that the first squadron which France has equipped since 1703 should be shackled with orders only to keep a

look out. If ever there was a certainty of firing gunpowder to the renown of the white flag, it was on the 19th August when Holburn appeared off Louisburgh."

In some of his subsequent letters he appears to give a very accurate account of the siege and some facts relative to the war not to be found in any history of that period. In speaking of the landing of Wolfe at the head of the Highlanders and the American Light Troops—

"It is the interest of the conquered not to diminish the glory of the victor, and besides it is our duty to do justice even to our mortal enemy, for which reason I confess that the English on this occasion behaved with such valour as before the event must have appeased temerity. Yet it must be allowed that at the same time the difficulty of the enterprise does them infinite honor, it saves ours; who would have foreseen that they would have ventured to have climbed rocks till then rendered inaccessible, under a heavy fire from our batteries, notwithstanding their boats were every moment knocked to pieces in the surf which drowned great numbers."

In speaking of the capitulation he says:

"Tho' reduced to the last extremity we demanded far more advantageous terms than we had reason to expect. After a consultation between Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst, an unconditional surrender was demanded. Dracourt, the Governor, extremely exasperated at those terms, resolved to hold out, but was compelled to give in on receiving a most peremptory petition, on the part of the inhabitants."

presented by M. Prevost. The capitulation was signed on 15th July, 1758, after a bloody siege of two months. On the day following our troops were drawn up and the colours and arms surrendered to Gen. Whitmore, who took command of the town. The evening before the English took possession of the town we suffered our soldiers to plunder the magazines, and the priests spent the whole night in marrying all the girls of the city to the first that would have them. No one here can perceive, at least by any personal inconvenience, that we are in a conquered town. The garrison has embarked with as much tranquillity as if it had been going on a voyage of pleasure. Every soldier has taken away whatever belongs to him without suffering the least injustice. M. De Dracourt has received all the honours which a person of his rank deserved; Admiral Boscawen has shown all the respect to Madame de Dracourt as were due to her merits. This lady has performed such exploits during the siege as must entitle her to rank among the most illustrious of her sex, for she fired three cannon every day in order to animate the gunners. After the surrender she interested herself in behalf of all the unfortunates, in this number M. Maillet de Grandville was a striking instance of the instability of fortune. He left France at the age of 17, arrived at Quebec in indifferent circumstances; by his industry and application to business he accumulated a vast fortune which enabled him to purchase the Lordship of St. Louis, which cost him 80 000 livres, but now by the taking of Louisburgh he is left quite destitute with a numerous family."

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